QUEBSC, May 18, 1853. A Woman Murder d by her Husband at Kamarouska-Tn Murderer with his Accomplice, Senbeneed to the Peniantiary-Opposition to Capital Punishment-The Fisheries and Clergy Reserves -Viclent Thunder Storm-A Female Killed by Lightning-The rest of the Family Injured Serieusly.

rouska a few days since, who had been found guilty of the murder of the wife of the former; but so strong was the feeling of the people there against capi-tal punishment, that the sheriff was unable to carry the sentence into execution, and they have been committed to the penitentiary for life. I happened to be on the wharf when they were landed, and more miserable looking objects I think, I never saw. It so happened that a guard of honor was drawn up on the quay, awaiting the embarkation of Major General Rowan, who had been here on the annual six months tour of inspection, and the poor people must have been under the impression, that it was a body of troops drawn up as an escort.

The chairman of the Committee on Fisheries has moved that his report, which I sent you last week, be referred to the committee of the whole, and intends moving that encouragement be afforded to the fisheries when carried on by inhabitants of the provinces, leaving the manner in which it shall be bestowed to be determined by the government. The

stowed to be determined by the government. The Honse of Assembly is still engaged in discussing the resolutions introduced by the Secretary of the province, for reconstructing the Legislative Council and making it elective.

The weather came on very sultry on Sunday and yesterday, and last evening we had a thunder storm, with very vivid lightning, which struck a house not far from St. Roch's suburbs, where I reside, and killed a female about sixteen years of age, who was kneeling at her bedside addressing her Creator, when she was thus unexpectedly summoned into His presence, probably never better prepared to meet her judge. There were seven other individuals in the house, all of whom were so seriously injured by the fluid that they have not yet sufficiently recovered to be able to give any account of the particulars of the occurrence. This was discovered by some persons passing who perceived the house to be on fire. Had this event happened in the upper town, where there are so many objects to attract lightning, I should not have been surprised; but while the elements were dealing out destruction, comparatively so near me, I was enjoying a sense of security, conceiving that the Destroying Angel, if he were out on that occasion, would pass over my head and leave all in this vicinity unharmed.

It is supposed the Legislature will not be prorogued

nity unharmed.

It is supposed the Legislature will not be prorogued

to suppose the Legislature will not be prorogued. It is supposed the Legislature will not be prorogued for a month, it being understood that the government are awaiting despatches from England, communicating the passage of the act by the Imperial Parliament giving the Assembly the power to dispose of the clergy reserves. Some excitement was created last week among the French Canadians by a report that a clause had been inserted by the House of Lords, which is the coloridal Legislature enthants also deal a clause had been inserted by the House of Lords, giving the colonial Legislature authority also to deal with the public lands which are appropriated for the support of the Roman Catholic Church, but which is now understood not to be the case. The principle, however, is admitted; and when railroads and the introduction of a large body of new settlers shall bave Anglicised the lower province, the same result will follow when a majority shall be found in favor of the measure. I still think, however, that the French Canadian members will yote against secu-French Canadian members will vote against securising the reserves.

Our Halifax Correspondence.

HALIFAX, May 10, 1853. Suicide by a Respectable Merchant-Capitalists and Moneyed Wealth of Halifax-Want of Public Spirit-Particulars Relative to Arthur Spring. the Philadelphia Murderer-Arrival from Sable Island-No Wrecks there this Winter-Dwellinghouse of the People Destroyed by Fire.

One of those tragic and unfortunate events which once in a while startles a community, occurred in our midst on Saturday morning. W. B. Taylor, Esq., of Liverpool, N.S., who for many years represented that place, committed suicide by blowing out his brains, in the neighborhood of Hon. Enos Collins' residence. He was a person of gentlemanly deportment, quiet and unobtrusive, and universally respect-, ed. The loss of a lawsuit, in which the large property left by Mrs. Gorbam, a pious old lady, to the Congre gationalist body of that town, was involved, and to which Mr. Taylor considered himself entitled, with other reverses, produced melancholy, which has resulted thus sadly.

I enclose the memorandum you asked for, descrip tive of the moneyed men of Halifax. In every instance, I have gone under the mark, by which you will perceive that the wealth which is concentrated among some thirty-three individuals amounts to unwards o six millions of dollars, which, with the exception of what is owned by Mr. Cunard, might most of it as ttom of the ocean, for all the benefit it is to the community in the way of enterprise-Besides this class of persons, there are from two to three hundred traders and merchants—some of whom have retired from business—owning property worth from twenty to forty thousand dollars each, which

from twenty to forty thousand dollars each, which may be estimated at seven or eight millions more. Perhaps you are not aware that Arthur Spring, the Philadelphia morderer, was once a resident of Halifax. On his being transported from Newfoundland, where he was implicated in the nurder of Mr. Snow, by his wife and another accomplice, and on which occasion he atone of the three escaped being hanged, he came to Halifax, and resided in a house immediately in the rear of Mr. Richardson, in Hollis street, to whom he was a continual source of annoyance, and at whose servant girl, he on one occasion fired a gun through the kitchen window, for which he was arrested, and would have been punished but for Mr. Richardson's leniency.

he was arrested, and would have been punished but for Mr. Richardson's leniency.

He afterwards carried on business on Fairbanks' wharf, where he failed, owing, among others, a debt to Mr. Joseph Fairbanks, who sued him and obtained judgment, the record of which I was looking at a few days since. There can be no doubt of his being the same man. the same man.

The government cutter Daring, commanded by Captain Daly, has just arrived from Sable Island. Captain D. reports no wrecks, but that the dwelling house of the island people, with all their clothing and necessaries, had been destroyed by fire, leaving them entirely destitute. The fire occurred when the men were on the other side of the island looking for wealth. for wrecks.

Our Texas Correspondence

Atestia, May 5, 1855.

A Gentle Hint to Barnum and the Spiritual Rappers—The Golds Diggings-Advice to Railroad Speculators-Look out for Texans with Railroad Charlers in their pockets a the World's Fair-Candidates for Gove nor and Congress-The Indiana Peaceable.
As you are always on the look out for news, and as

your paper is read by every body, I propose to trouble you occasionally with an item or two.

It is an old, and I believe a very trite saying, that the world is governed by humbug; you who live in the reach of the immortal Barnum can best tell (humbug's) effect on the pockets, and as you are equally near the spiritual rappings you can tell its effect on body and mind; but we who live within a day's ride of the new diggings, and have our statutes loaded with rellroad charters, can speak perhaps as knowingly as you can on the aforesaid humbugs.

Here we have persons coming in by hundreds to dig gold; and it takes a little more to start them than they ind to return home. Farmers have left their crop, (which was the true gold) to go to grass, and find when they get to the diggings that they are all as green as grass. But the railroad humbing is, so far as our people are concerned, perfectly ha miless, as if anything is made it is to come out of your Northern pockets, aself awould adrine you to caution your readers against this species of speculation. Various persons have herebfore procured divers and sundry railroad charters, not one of whom is worth more than his daily bread with a tight squeeze. You will, I say, have during the World's Fair a hoat of railroad Texans with charters in their pockets, and i advise you to keep a look out don't believe a word they say about the extraordinary value of the land donations, and still less of our citizans' subscription: it is all gammon; the land has to be got, and out South is not now worth over 12 or 15 cents per acre, and as for the montay, our merchants are our only capitalists. Raid they without exception need all their funds to curry on their business. The fact of the business is, these a biscriptions are all on paper, and if five per cant was called it would break the party. We in Texas know these things to be facts, and with very few exceptions are indignant that Texan improvements so much needed should thus be endangered. A word to the whee, &c. is sufficient, and I hope you will drop a timely hint; and you can likewise say that any Northern company really intending to build a road need not buy charters; all they have to do is to cause to Austin next session of our Legislature and propose to deposit a forfeit, and they can get a good a charter as is now on our statute blooks for a botter one) with out paying anything, save and stoep their expenses, which shall be less than the bills at the Metcopolitus or St. Nicholas for the same argourn.

We have no ness have of importance. We have a half dozen candidates for Governor—ditto for Congress.

The Indians are more peaceable than much and the prospect is that the and to return home. Farmers have left their crop. (which was the true gold) to go to grow, and find when

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16, 1853. Establishment of a Bank of Exchange and Dis-count at Constantinople—General Monetary Transactions—Full Explanation of the Pending Negatiations Between the Porte and Russia and Austria-Extensive War Preparations of the Russians to Enforce their Demands-Insult to the Grand Vizier by the Russian Ambassador-The Turkish Fleet too much Occupied to Despatch a Steam Vessel with Articles for the Crystal Pa-

lace as Previously Determined on.

The Ottoman government has established a of Exchange and Discount at the capital, which bids fair to be of much benefit to the government and country. The exchange on Europe, (London and Paris,) being greatly against this place, it has fluctuated from 110 to 130 piastres to the pound sterling, within the last six months, greatly to the injury of commerce. The Spanish dollar has, within the same period, varied from 23 to 27 plastres in value. All foreign coins-and there were few others in the place daily varied in value-to-day the shop keeper told his customer that the \$1 was worth only 24, and tomorrow he took it for 25 or 26 plastres. Bills payable in pounds or in dollars could scarcely be fixed and it was quite a chance whether the holder received for £100, 1,100 piastres or 1,300. The new bank engages to keep as many bills on London for sale in the market at 1.0 plastres to the pound, as may be needed by commerce. All other foreign coins-dollars, francs, and roubles-have, in consequence, now a fixed value. The Sultan has three currencies: one in pure gold and silverrather scarce-one in a baser metal, and one in paper. The latter is three per cent less in value than the metal, and the same fixes the standard of all three. Invoices are usually made out in metal currency, on account of the paper money not circulating out of

the capital.

Great apprehensions have been excited here by the two missions to the Porte, from Austria and Russia. The former succeeded but partially in its demands, and it was believed that the Porte got well rid of Count Leiningen. He threatened very extensively; and there being no foreign ambassador on the spot to give countenance and support to the Sultan's government, it negotiated with him with care and prudence. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at this time, H. S. Fuad Effendi, a man of very superior talents and tact, negotiated with the Austrian envoy; and whatever credit is due to the Porte for the satis-factory manner in which it eased itself of an ugiy customer, is due to him.

ents and tact, negotiated with the Austrian envoy; and whatever credit is due to the Porte for the satisfactory manner in which it eased itself of an ugly customer, is due to him.

Scarcely was the envoy gone, than a worse and more formidable toe menaced him, in the person of Prince Menscikoff, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia, whose demands are of a nature to excite the worst alarms of the Porte. It is said that he demands the restoration of the "Holy Places" in Syria to the Greek, to the same extent as they possessed them previous to the favor shown to Prance; that the Patriarch of the Greek Church of Constantinople be hereafter confirmed by the Synod of St. Petersburg as well as by the Sultan, and that his office be held during good behavior, (which means, you know, for life;) moreover, that he shall not be removed without previously consulting the wishes of the Emperor of Russia; that a strip of land at the frontier of Circassia and Turkey be ceded to Russia, it being essential for the subjugation of the Gircassians, and to the prevention of success, in the shape of guns and ammunition being sent there from Turkey; that the treaty of 1834 be again renewed, and an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Sultan and the Emperor, bind them eternally together as friends. The chief object of the extraordinary mission is said to be the restoration of the ancient friendship and alliance which in former years bound the predecessors of the Czar and the Sultan, and which, if now renewed, would cut the latter off from the friendly relations which have animated him, from the period of his accession up to the present time, with the more liberal and constitutional governments of Western Europe. The character of the Ottoman government has, for some ten or fifteen years past, been so "liberal and enlightened" that the world would see it return, finally, to long discarded absolute principles with regret. The newly arrived British and French ambassadors will doubtless prevent the Sultan, at least, fr

It is said that, to coerce the Porte, the Emperor of Russia has placed all the naval force at Sevastopol—twelve line of lattle ships, eight frigates, eleven steamers, six corvettes, and some other smaller vessels—and a corps d'avmée, near Odessa and in Beasarabia, on the Panube, under the orders of Prince Menschikoff. So as to effect this with certainty, he brought with him to Constantinople the Vice Admiral of the one and the General in command of the other force, besides a large number of officers of both services.

The Prince Ambassador commenced negotiations by insulting the Grand Vizier, on whom he called out of uniform, and by refusing to call upon Fuad Effendi, the Miaister of Foreign Affairs, at all. This made a very grave impression upon the whole

made a very grave impression upon the whole government and upon the Sultan, and the impor-tance, rank, and number of the mission will, no doubt, have given rise, in Europe and America, to rumors of "dire intent" on the part of the Russian

rumors of "dire intent" on the part of the Russian Emperor.

A new paper, published, I believe, at this place, has, I observe, an article about the Crystal Palace of New York, and remarks with much satisfaction, that the government of the United States having heard that the Sultan had intended sending a steamer to the Exhibition, Congress had appropriated \$20,000 for extending to them the hospitalitie of the Union. From the nature of the article, I believe, the appropriation must have made a very agreeable impression here, but I do not know whether the Sultan's steamer will be sent. I mention this, because, before reaching this place, I had heard, in Syria, that the war of Montenegro, and the disturbances among the Druses, had caused the Sultan to abandon the plan of sending a steam frigate to the United States.

United States.

I hope soon to be in Greece, from which place you

Some Account of the Condition of Sonora.

[From the Alta California, April 13.]

The propinquity of the State of Sonora to California, and the continual influence it exercises upon us, from sancress of language, manners, and customs, with our rative California population, render it a special object of interest. The irranease quantities of gold now being produced from the bowels of the earth in different roats of the wish, and being put into circulation, must have the effect of depreciating its value and augmenting that of sliver, which appears to become exerce. In view of this fact, Sonora is destined at no distant day to become a place of eminent importance. There is perhaps no State in the world of equal size, where a greater quantity of mineral wealth is to be found than in Sonora. Soarcely a hill or sierra but contains masses of the precious metal, silver being by far the most plentiful.

To give our readers some idea of the truth of these statements, we will quote a few examples: In the mine of its Purhasima Conception, near the town of Huspaca, one of the piliars of the mine, which is twelve yards square and fourteen feet high is estimated to be worth \$10.000. The mine of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe was yielding language masses of pure silver, and it was what is styled put in bouncar. When it became flouded and abundanced. The mine of El Chino sonrains such quantities of silver that on entering if wish forches, its giftering resembles some fairy palace, and realizes the talos of the "Arabam Nights."

Between the towns of Bacuachi and Fronteras, near a place called Sababi, exceedingly rich, gold miner enfair, and when in Secora last year we see a bown one lump

time of silver that on entering it with forches, its gittering resembles some fairy pakes, and realizes the tails of the "Arabian Nights."

Letween the towns of Scemedic and Fronteras, near a place stable is the state of Scemedic and Fronteras, near a place stable is control to the state of the state of

but Gandara, who is a shrewd and energetic man, although an ignorant one, as far saliterature is concerned, has always been able to keep in the accordant. The two former Governors, Jove Agullar and Fernando Cubillas, were but occutures of his. He made Aguillar rasign when his term was but half expired, in favor of Cabillas, knowing full well that the Mexicans require constant change. At the time of the Count Raousset de Boulbon. Gandara armed his three or four thousard Yacki Indians, and under the plea of deiving out the French has again sched the government, such as it is.

The State is in the most defenceless condition possible. The Anaches roam unrestrained over nearly the whole State, murdering burning, plundering, and carrying captive wherever they go. Hundreds of once itourishing and rich ranches are now in ruins, and the silence of the dead reigns where populous and thriving towns and villages formerly existed. The inhabitants are paniestricken, and they see their wives and children carried off from before their eyes, and regard it as a matter of course, so familiarized have they become to these depredations. Morality is almost unknown amongst them, and in the cities the public mind is kept excited by the Pharasaical pemp and circumstance of their religion, which has an opportunity for full display in the numerous holydays of their church. The people are perfectly priest ridden, and the little the masses possessis taken from the torrid rome one or or other serve of the padre.

Sonora possesses almost every diversity of climate, from the torrid rome one one or other serve of the padre.

Sonora possesses almost every diversity of climate, from the torrid rome to the arctic snows; and as the coll in the valleys and on the table lands is very feetile, it is capable of producing all the fruits of the extensive valley, from Arispe to Ures, and from Ures nearly to Guaymas. But the ignorance and include use of the inhabitants limit the manufacture of the jue to any thing but a miserable ample of pullower eugar.

Chinese Laws, Customs and Commerce From the San Francisco Times and Transcript, Agril 7.

The march of enterprise which led to the occupancy of this western coast, the development of the cocupancy of this western coast, the development of the cocupancy of the water of the cocupancy of the cocupancy of the control of the cocupancy of the cocupancy of the cocupancy of the nations of Europe. Russia, it is true, has had a more extended intercourse with China than any other nation, and this through the means of her trading ports extended along the eastern shore of her empre bordering on Manchuria, and she has met with great success in lator ducing her manu actures into all parts of the Chine empire. But it also true that the Chinese never enterprise. The control of the chine of Colifornia, thus evincing a desire for intercourse with outside barbarians, as they style all other nations. The Kin San (literally fold Mountain, the name by which Culifornia is known to Chinamen) began to attract the attention of the people of the filen Chan (Celestial Empire) some two years since, and we now have amoney tury from twenty for thousand of this singular and erraite people. An interest in the crimonyte to flow more of China, its greatment of the people of the chine course with a superior of the Empire both agricultural and mineral courses of the Empire both agricultural and mineral courses of the Empire both agricultural and mineral superior of the Empire Superior of the Empire Superior of

The table of her Majesty is supplied with thirty four pour ds of meat, thirtees of them boiled with regetables, one fowl, one dock, twelve pitchers of water, the milk of twenty five cows, and ten purcels of tea. Her Majesty's maids and the concubines have their fare minutely speci-

one fowl, one dock, twister pitchers of water, the milk of ivenity five cows, and ten parcels of tea. Her Majesty's mids and the conceivations are their fare minutely specified. If the possession of unlimited power and a superaburdance of the good things of this world could make a man happy, one would naturally suppose the Emperor of China one of the happiest mortals living. The dotails of he imperial establishment at Pekin, with a mass of other interesting information, may be found in a work called the Hani Ten.

The Chinese have a written code of laws, the germ of which may be found in the writings of Le Kwei, who wrote some twenty centuries since, with which have been incorporated from time to time the chinese of their ancient sages, and to which have been added the receipts of mary Emperors. The Chinese style their pre-ent code of laws at thing limb is statutes and rescripts of the great pure dynasty, a new edition of which is published by authority every five years.

Their code of laws was revised about the middle of the seventeenth century, under the Emperor Sanche, Especha was the first Emperor after the Taxter compact of 1646. An apparent paternal solicitude of his Majesty for the good government of his subjects, may be seen in an executed from the preface of the revision:

'A numerous bedy of magistrates was assembled at the capital at our command, for the rurpose of revising the penal code formerly in force under the late dynasty of Ming, and of digesting the same into a new code, by the exclusion of such parts as were exceptionable, and the introduction of other was matters it contained, and then instructed a select number of our great officers and magistrates of the introduction of other was maderned to our sampling diliped to the attainment of justice, and the general perfection or to pass any sentence according to your private sentiments, or upon your many provide authority. Thus shall the resgi-vates and people look up with are and submission to the justice of those institutions, as they find the

Additional from Mexic We have been permitted to translate the following passes from a private letter received by a Cuban gestleman in this city from his friend and countryman in Vera

mages frem a private letter received by a Cuban gestisman in this city from his friend and country man in Vera Cruz:—

This is a wild and inhospitable country; it is even in the Nineteenth century, and there is here neither a liberal government nor enlightenment. Already Santa Annahas thrown himself into the arms of the monarchist party and has adopted a reactionary and retrograde policy, which will give us back the Jesuits and the inquisition. He has been now ter days in power, and already has piven us some dictaterial bases, extinguished the liberty of the press, extinguished the National Guard, treats of establishing perpetual corporations named by the governors, and has as Minister of State Don Lucas Alaman, who is a Metteraich—a Radectaky—a Haynau.

As to the court of law, there are a few persons here who are the only ones who have cases, since salely to be a foreigner would bring on you the anathems. There is throughout, the whole republic such an exclusivism, such a nativism, that Busin's himself had not greater antipathy to him who was born out of his island than have here all—all. It is enough to tell you that the celebrated Pena y Pena, one of their eminent men, in a work on public rights, uses the words of Scripture to preve that even God had said, "Do not permit the stranger to remain in thy house."

If you even were employed, still every salary is but nomined, and they would pay you in five dollar instalments, so that I have refused a judgeship lest I should die of hunger. The general character of the people is that of the primitive natives—suspicious and perfidients, whilst you should become a Cato the day on which you had to become a stranger—an adventure—a fereignor—which are the three sacramental words. Why would you come to take refuge in this Pekin? Look at their constitution, and you will see that even to the most petty offices it is necessary for the official to be a Mexican by birth. They believe that they do us a great favor in admitting us, and hence the quality of Habanero (Caban) is a

Baptist Missionary Union.

The following is an abstract of the thirty-ninth annual report of the American Baptist Missionary Union, presented to the Board of Managers, during their session at Albany, en the 19th inst.:—

Mr. Nehemiah Boynton has been elected a member of the Executive Committee, in place of Mr. G. S. Shipley, deceased.

Albany, en the 19th inst.—

Mr. Nehemish Boynton has been elected a member of the Executive Committee, in place of Mr. G. S. Shipley, deceased.

Rev. S. Peck, D. D., the Foreign Secretary, and Rev. James N. Granger, of Providence, R. I., were appointed a deputation to the missions if Burmah, to visit also those in Siam and China. They left this country in October, and arrived in February at Akyab, (Burmah.) on their way to Maulmain.

The service performed in nine districts is nearly equal to that of nine men 11½ months each. The agents have personally presented the claims of the missions to about 1,100 chunches and public mestings, besides correspondence and other less ducet efforts.

The publications of the year were, 2,000 espies of the thirty-eighth annual report and the monthly issue of 5,700 copies of the Missionary Magazine, and 36,500 of the Maccelonics. Both periodicsis have a larger circulation than in 1851, and defrayed from their receipts the expense of their publication and distribution. The Memoir of Dr Judson is so nearly finished that it will be published the coming autume.

Missionary appointments have been given to the Rev Jacob R. Scott, late pastor of the First haptist Church in Portland, Me, and to Messrs. Robert Tefford, of the sealor class in the Rochester Theological Seminary, Miles J. Krewitton, of the senior theological lassin in Madison University, and Abraham Snyder, of the senior leass in Newton Theological Institution. Rev. Joeph G. Binney haben re appointed. He is expected to resume his place in the Maulmain Karen mission, as teacher of the Theological Seminary, Mr. Scott is designated to France; the others, with the Rev. J. L. Douglass, appointed the preceding year, are expected to sail the procent year, to missions in Asia and yet designated.

The Union now embraces 4,182 members, constituted by the layment of \$100 each.

MAULMAIN BURMAN MISSION.

Two stations, 16 outstations; 2 missionaries, one a printer, 9 female assistants.

Sol. The theological school was taught only one reg

Two stations, 17 outstations; 7 female assistants; about 20 native assistants.

ARRACAN MISSION.

Two stations, 2 outstations; 3 missionaries, 4 female assistants; 8 native assistants.

FANDOWAY MISSION.

Two stations, 44 outstations; 5 missionaries, 4 female assistants, 45 native assistants. Mr Nisbot, designated to the Europee of Nandoway, sailed in September, and arrived at Maulmann in January. Mr. Whitaker, designated to the Karen department, sailed in January. Mr. Abbott, in in-paired health, embarked at Calcutta in January, for the United States. The reports from the churches, be force the outbreak of war, exhibited them in a prosperous and progressive exter. 285 baptisms were reported. On the commencement of hostilities, the missionaries left Sandoway. Basses having been taken by the Roglish, Messes. Abbott and Van Meier regated thithe in July, and subsequently Mr. Beecher. The Karens had endured dreadful sufferings from the Burmans who treated them as an emics. Many land been seept away by cholera, among them fire native preachers. While hostilities continued, they fought in self defence, and their bravery was connecded by the English, Multitudes flooked to the missionaries for instruction. A large population wait for the google. Peace having been restored, the mission has a wider field and brighter prospects than ever before.

One station, 1 outstation; 2 missionaries, 2 female as-

sistants, 4 native assistants. Mosers, Kincaid and Day-son resumed their residence at Racgoon as soon as it was entered by the English forces. For several months anarchy and violence agitated the country, but the work of the mission went on with little interruption.

One station, 2 outstations; 5 missionaries, 4 female as sistants, 3 Chinese assistants.

HONG NONG NISSION.

One station, 4 outstations; 2 missionaries, 4 native as sistants. NINGFO MISSION.

One station: 3 missionaries, 3 female assistants: 2 na

lice assistants.

Ension to Assam.

Three stations; 7 missionaries, 7 female assistants; 5 ative assistants.

Mission to the telogoods.

One station: 2 missionaries, 2 femals assistants; 2 na-

ive assistants.

MESSION TOTHE BASSAS

Two stations; 2 missionaries, 4 female assistants; 4 na-

Two stations: 2 missionaries, 4 female assistants; 4 native assistants.

NISSION TO FRANCE

Fourteen stations, 0 outstations; 2 missionaries, 2 female as istants. 7 ordained preachers and 13 other native assistants. Dr. Bevan has withdrawn from this mission. The government has shown marked hostility to evangelical labors. Charles have been closed; fines and imprisonments threaten the brethren and have been inflicted upon some of them. But the work has gone forward, even in the priron to which one was sent. Sixteen have been baptized in the Northen Department, and seventy-five in the Southeastern, and the influence of the mission is extending into new regions. Mr. Willard is much eagued in theological instruction. The young men under his charge are promising.

MISSION TO GERMANY.

Forly stations; 3 missionaries and 24 other native preachers and assistants. Mr. Oncken has visited this country at the invitation of the Executive Committee arriving at New York May 5th and on the next day providentially excepting, though with severe personal injury, from a prail which proved test to may. The invidence

riving at New York May 5th, and on the next day providentially energing, though with severe personal injury, from a peril which proved fatal to many. The intollerance of several governments has continued to affect the mission lejuriously, but assurance has been given of a more liberal policy toward the churches in Prussia, which will have an influence favorable to those in other parts of Germany. The churches in Prussia, nombering 14, have 1696 members. 191 were baptized during the year. Individuals in Russia and Lithuania are believed to have been converted through influences from some of these churches. The church at Hamburg has received fifty members; those in Bremen and the Grant Duchy of Oldesburgh are presperous and efficient. In Elberdeld and its vicinity, said in Cologne, an interest is grakemed which promises much for the advancement of truth. The general sepect of the whole field is excouraging.

Three stations; 2 missionaries; 3 female assistants; 1 mative assistant.

Four missions; eleven stations, nine outstations, eight missionaries, nine female assistants; eight native assistants.

missionaries, time female assistants; eight native assistants.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of missions prosecuted under the direction of the Board, is 19, embraciog 83 stations and 111 outstations, besides 359 places of stated preaching in Germany and France. Connected with the missions are 64 missions ares 64 missions ares 65 female assistants. 8 missions ares and 11 female assistants have joined the missions. The number of native preachers are darsistants is 200; total of missionaries and assistants connected with the mission, 353. 6 missionaries are under appointment. There are 151 churches, having an estimated membership of 14,250, of which about 1,250 were added by haptism the past year. The number of schools is 81, including 24 boarding schools, with 1,980 pupils. The number of pages prioted in two of the missions—Maulmain and Ningpo—was 4,494,850.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE BOY GRETTER.—

It will be remembered that the boy Gretter, who killed another boy at Atwater street, in Mirrch last, was conviced of manslaughter, and sentenced to the House of Ecfage. Many believed he was not so vicious as the terrible act of which he was guilty would seem to imply. But his conduct since he has been in the House of Refuge tends to the contrary belief. About a week ago he flew into a violent passion on some slight provocation, and vesterday he exhibited himself in all his native mend deformity. After indulging in pracks in violation of the rules he sat down on the work beyon and refused it go to work, as ordered by the keeper. He was told he must—he replied he would not, and on being gently taken hold of by the keeper, he said he would cat his throat before he would work. In a mouvent he sprang out of the grasp of the keeper, and nade for a desk, where he got hold of a sharp shoe knife, with which—the keeper having again seized hold of him—he made several ineffectual attempts to cut his throat, and but for the keeper would coublies have succeeded. When excited as he represented as exceedingly sullen, and so much under the control of his passions, as to be quite beside himseth.—Rechesic Lemegrat, May 15.

BEFORTANT BUILT AGAINST THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—HEATY OR BASTI

FIG. The he list for times, lay 1919.

From the sales of those who were killed. The New York herall, of the Jith mat, remarks as follows on the subject.

It is a strange anemaly in the law under which damages of two, ten, or treaty times of a passenger en a railroad, while for the poor widow and her orphan children, whose sole dependence for their duly bread was their husband and father. We have the subject of the strange we say, that for them there is no indemnity, no damages, no relief at all.

The other editors of that city appear to tabor under attrage, we say, that for them there is no indemnity, no damages, no relief at all.

The other editors of that city appear to tabor under the session, of 1847 and 1849, they will find that law were passed for the appress purpose of providing redroes and damages for the relatives of persons killed by railroad, steambeat, or other easundies. The statute enseched like the session is altogether a mistaken one. If they will turn to the public statutes of their state, enacted during the session, of 1847 and 1849, they will find that law were passed for the express purpose of providing redroes and damages for the relatives of persons killed by railroad, steambeat, or other easundies. The statute enseched like the statute of 1847 and 1840, they will find that law were passed for the seamont of the statute of 1840 is similar to the statute of 1847 and 1840, they will find that law were passed for the statute of 1847 and 1840, they will be statuted of 1847 and 1840, they will be statuted of 1847 and 1840, they should be statuted of 1847 and 1840, they should be statuted of

Railroad Intelligence.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Albany Journal of the 7th inst, says:—The Railroad Corsolidation Committee, to whose meeting we alluded on Thursday, closed its sitting yesterday. We understand that the details of the proposed consolidation agreement were finally arranged on substantially the terms agreed upon at the meeting at Syracuse, and that the committee recommend that the directors of the respective companies should meet on the 17th inst, to execute the agreement, and that the stockholders meeting to raify the same shall be held on the 20th of June next, at such places as the respective boards should appoint. It was agreed that the new corporation should be called "The New York Central Railroad Company," and that the first election should be held on the sixth day of July next, at the City Hall in albany.

THE BINGHAMTON AND SYRACUSE RAILBOAD.

THE BINGHANTON AND SYRACUSE RAILEOAD.

The work on the Spracuse and Binghamton Railroad has progressed so rapidly that the laying of the rail will probably commence by next September, and before winter the cars will be running.

ALBANY AND ECHENECTADY RAILROAD.

The receipts for the menth of March, compared with hose of last year, were as follows:—

\$24,500.33 1853, March. \$24,539 38 1852, ' 17:506 91

March 17,600 91 24,533 88

\$44,318 11 \$62,020 03

Total increase forty per cent, or \$17,701 92

The balance sheet for April is not yet completed, but we are permitted to take from the passenger book the returns for this month. They are as follows:—The number of passengers conveyed over the road during April 1852 were 25,437; and April, 1853, 30,840. Increase, 5,437, or 22 per cent. The freighting business of the road during that month was large, and the returns when complete will hearly, if not quite, equal the increase of the previous month.

AMHERST AND BELCHERTOWN RAHLROAD.

We learn from New London. Conn., that the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad will be opened on Monlay, May 9. Trains will be run in connection with the train on the New London and Palmer road, leaving Palmer at 10 45 A. M. and 6.15 P. M., and Amherst at 4.30 A. M. and 1.10 P. M.

A. M. end 6.16 F. M., and Amherst at 4.50 A. M. and 1.10 F. M.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.

The ritiness of Reading are taking a deep interest in this work, 2nd appear determined to use the most energetic means to build it wishout delay. They are urging the city corporation of Reading to subscribe \$200,000 werth of the stock. The individual subscriptions at Reading had reached that amount at the last dates. In Lebanon, also, public meetings have seen held, and the friends of the road are working actively and earnessly to procure subscriptions. General Cameron has pledged himself to subscribe \$10,000 if the people of Lebanon county will do their duty to wards it, and he adds that if Lebanon does make the start he can get \$100,000 of private subscriptions in Daughin county.

The vote in the city of Waltertown, on the 2d inst., on the question of extending its credit to the Milwankee.

on the question of extending its credit to the Milwaukee and Watertown and the Watertown and Berlin radicads.—\$80,000 to the former, and \$40,000 to the latter—was

LEWISBURG, CENTRE, AND SPEUCE CREEK BOAD.

LEWISBURG, CENTRE, AND SPRUCE CREEK ROAD. Cel Joseph Faxton, says the Lewisburg, Pa., Chronick, of the 5th inst., with the chief engineer of the Catavitsa Fallroad, and some capitalists from New York city, were here this week, to look after the prospects of the cantemplated railway from Lewisburg, through Centre county, to Spruce creek, on the Juniara. On Weinesday afterners they took a drive through a considerable portion of Boffslo valley, and expressed themselves highly planed with its beauty and fertility. Its extent also proved to be much greater than they had supposed. Aside from its local trade, the principal value of this road lies in the fact that, when completed, it will form a highly important, and, indeed, indipensable link, in a direct communication, by railroad, between New York city and Pittsburg, via talawisea and Easton. The held which the former city will thus have upon he trade of the Northwest, as well as of the Southwest, is demonstrated by the single remarkable fact, that the distance from Cieveland, Ohio, to New York city, by way of Pittsburg, Sprace west, as well as of the Southwest, is demonstrated by the single commarkable fact, that the distance from Cleveland. Onto to New York city, by way of Pittaburg, Sprace creek, Lewiburg, Catawisas, and Esaston, is sixty two miles less than by way of the New York and Eric Railrad, and some calculations make the difference over orierly miles. The route from New York, by this road, to Pittaburg, is sho more direct and feasible than any other practicable live that can be found. To show the character and capabilities of the route, is other respects, we may here add, that the grade from Lawisdaurg to Sprace creek, severty miles, is understood to be highly favorable; and from Lewiburg to the Summit, on the Catawism road there is no grade higher than thirty three feet to the mile. From the Summit there is one hundred and ten miles of level or descending grade, the same Summit, there is altry rolless of level or descending grade to Easton; and thence to New York there is no grade higher than thirty three feet to the mile. A or near the Summit any amount of coal tourings is at all times at hand, and freight train from the West could add from lifty to one hundred per cent to their loading without any increase of motive power.

Then be show everythe when a manife at Part Hyron.

their leading without any increase of motive power.

EALLROADS IN MICHIGAN.

There has been recently held a secting at Port Huron, St. Clair county, in relation to building the Fort Huron and Michigan Railroad. Opposite Port Huron, it will be recollected, is the termination of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and that the New England States trade and travel, as well as that of the British provinces, will be over this road, to the Northwest, Wisconsin and all the Northwest, indeed, will find outlet by this road. The way trade and travel of Northern Michigan alone (lays the Adrian, Mich. Watchtener) will be great, and will more than complete that portion of the road leading through Northern Michigan

gan. Now, the result of this matter requires sandid and careful action on the part of leading men and capitalists throughout southern Michigan. The Southern road and its interests must be carefully guarded, not only for the great benefit resulting thereby to this section of the State but to the trade of the city of New York, to which city our business most naturally goes. The Grand River valley, with 'her thriving population' will give her trade and business an outlet through this section of Michigan, and to New York, rather than via Port Huron to Beston, in case an outlet is made through the Grand River valley from the road of southern Michigan. It requires, then, the attention of toose inferested in the presperity of southern Michigan to see to it that so great a prize—a prize which nature seems to have placed within their easy reach—is not wrested from us. The legitimate and certain means of defence seems to us to be the speedy completion of the railroad from this city to Jackson, and from thence, by the way of Lansing, to Grand Rapids.

OREAT NORTHIERN RAILROAD.

We learn from the New Orleans Picapune of the 3d inst., that the stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company held a meeting on Seturday, to vote upon the acceptance of the set of incorporation lately granted by the Legislature. Nineteen thousand aine hundred and fifty-nine shares were represented, which is more than three fourths of the whole such that the stockholders of the New Orleans vote was cast in favor of accepting the charter.

RAILROAD TO LAKE WINNERAGO.

The amount subscribed on the 6th inst. in Milwaukie

The amount subscribed on the 5th inst. in Milwaukis was sufficient to organize the company. There is no losper a doubt that the road will be put under contract during the course of the next three months. Responsible parties have already offered to complete it to lake Winnebago in two years, but the corporators think that they can get the time reduced to eighteen months.

OPENING OF THE ROCHESTER AND LAKE ONTARIO

Winebago in two years, but the corporators than that they can get the time reduced to eighteen months.

OPENING OF THE ROCHESTER AND LAKE ONTARIO BALLROAD.

The first link, says the Sochester Advertiser of the 12th inst., connecting Lake Ontarie with the great chain of railways through the centre of our State, was opened on the 11th inet., and the first lecomotive and train passed ever it, to the Charlotte landing, a distance of about seven miles from Rochester. This read follows the track of the Niagars Falls Railway for the distance of a mile or so northwest from its starting point, at the depot, and them branches off on a curve, passing about half a mile west of the House of Refuge, and of Lake View, crossing the Eric Canal, at the head of Rowe street, and the Ridge Road a little west of the farm and residence of L. B. Langworthy, Eq.; and thence on an easy grade, scarcely indicating any descent, until it re ches the mouth of the river.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of this corporation will be held in Paverhill, N. H., on the 30th inst. The grand epening celebration, under the auspices of the citizens of Wells River, will come off at the same time.

LOCATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Onford, Mise. Flag of the 23d of April, says:—The directors of the Mississippi Central Railroad have leen in sersion at this place since the 20th instant, and have made a location of the southern division of the line from Canton, or rear that point across Big Black river, near the mouth of Boak's creek, thence up the valley of the river near Stongalo, thence up the valley of Hayes' creek, near Middleton, to the northern boundary line of Carroll county through Granada by Coffeeville to Water Valley to a point on the State line not yet designated. We also learn that the location between Water Valley and Holly Springs is suspended for the present for the purpose of reviewing and correcting portions of that part of the route. The board of directors appear to be disposed to do full justic

sissippi and Wabash Company; and, third, \$10,000 in the Augusta and Warsaw Plank Road Company. Bonds to be issued bearing eight per cent, and payable in twenty years.

The Misaissippi and Wabash road is a new enterprise, commencing at Lafayette Indiana, and terminating en Misaissippi at Warsaw, or between that point and Keokuk. It is not a mere fancy road, but it is in the hands of men who have resolved to build it. It is nearly an all line road, and is about two hundred and fifty miles in length. A meeting of the corporators was held at Lafayette, Indiana, a few days since, at which the whole plan was matured, and assurances given that the money could and would be raised. At Bloomington money has been raised to put a party of engineers on the route, and to survey it to the Mississippi; and we notice that several persons are traversing the country, stirring up the people to the importance of this road.

NORTHEASTERN RAILHOAD.

We have great satisfation, says the Charleston Mercury, of the 14th inst. in being able to state that the disagreement between the Northeastern and the Darlington and Cheraw Railroads, as to the point of junction, has been happilly adjusted. The peint fixed upon is about mildway between the termini originally selected by the two companies. The preliminary difficulties are overcome, and the track is clear for effective work. In the meantime the Northeastern Railroad has not been allowed to rust during these preparations. The work at the terminus on Cooper river, (a most important part of the road) is actively pressed forward. For a small interval near the city the right of way has not yet been secured, but beyond that, for about twenty miles, the grading is under contract, and we understand there is a growing readless to take contracts, which relieves us of all doubt as to the work being pushed on without interruption. From Kingstree to the McKown junction, about thirty eight miles will be ready to be let by the middle of Junc. Everything promises the early completion of this valuable ente

thirty-nine miles.

The following is the closing paragraph of the last annual report of the Directors of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railread, issued in February last:—The Directors are happy to say, at the conclusion of their report, that not a person has been injured in any manner upon the road during the past year. The trains have been run with all the regularity and exactness possible; and it is a remarkable and very gratifying fact, that neither among the passengers or employes has a single case of personal damage occurred.

BALLBARD REGULATIONS IN MASSACHINETES

damage occurred.

RAILROAD REGULATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.
In the Senate of Massachusetts on Saturday, Mr. Davenport, from the committee on railroads, presented the following bill, which was read twice and ordered to be printed:—
An Act in relation to the Mode of Crossing Railroad Bridges—
But transland to

jowing bill, which was read twice and ordered to be printed:—
An Act in relation to the Mode of Crossing Railroad Bridges—
lie it enacted, &c.
acc. I. No engine, our, or train of ears while in use for the transportation of passengers, on any railroad in this common wealth, shall be allowed to pass over any drawbridge on such railway at a greater speed than at the rate of six miles per hour, and in approaching any drawbridge on any such railway, and before crossing the same, such engine and cars shall in all cares to brought to a full stop at a distance not less than one hundred feet and hot exceeding, three hundred feet from the draw of such bridge; provided, that such engine and cars shall not be required to stop as aforesaid between the draw of any bridge and any railroad depot, when the distance between such draw and such railroad depot when the distance between such draw and such railroad depot shall not exceed three hundred feet.

Sec. 2. If any engineer or other person, having for the time being charge or control of any engine connected with any passenger car or train of cars, shall violate any provision of the preceding section, he shall on conviction be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment in the state prison or house of correction for a term not exceeding three years, and no person convicted as aforesaid shall bereafter be employed by any railroad corporation in the ranning, management, or control of ite-enginess or cars, or any of them.

Sec. 3. Before the draw in any railroad bridge shall at any time be opened, and antil such draw shall be clossed, one or more persons, provided with proper signals, shall be stationed at the extremities of, such bridge whose duty it shall be to give notice to any approaching train of cars that such draw is oven or shout to be opened.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of every railroad corporation in the shall be decided with provisions of this act, or thall neglect or fall therefore, and if any such cooperaid, or hall knowingly englave a

lars.
Sec. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to diminish or impair may of the durins or liabilities of any railroad corporation under the existing laws of this commonwealth.

MUSCIELLANEOUS.

monwealth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wheeling extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburg sainesd was let at Well-ville, Va., on the 11th inst, for \$201,000. The estimated cost was \$281,000.

\$201,000. The estimated cost was \$281,000.

The work of grading the Penobect and Konnebec railroad, in Maine, was commenced on the 16th inst.

The injunction granted by Judge Bartley, to restrain the Mad River and Lake Krie road from using the new readfront Tiffen to Sandusky, has been dissolved by Judge Corwin, at a stiting held at Urbana.

The citizens of Hancock county, Li., are to vote on the 20th inst upon three propositions, submitted to them by the County Court. First, the substription of \$30,000 to the capital stock of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad Company; sected \$60 000 in the capital stock of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad Company; sected \$50 000 in the capital stock of the Warsaw and Rockford Roilroad Company; sected \$50 000 in the Capital stock of the Missispip and Wabah Company; and, third, \$10,000 in the Augusta and Warsaw Plank Road Company. Bonds to be issued bearing eight per cent, and payable in twenty years.

years.

The directors of the La Crosse Railroad have adopted a route for their road, running up the valley of the Mil-waukee river and Mid Creek, through Grauville, German-toen, Polk, and Hariford.

It is stated that the track of the Camdea and Ambay Railroad will be lowered at Camdea, in order to allow the Absecon Railroad to pass above it.

A railroad convention is recommended to meet in Tallahasare Florida, on the first Moday in June, with a view to harmonise on a plan of operations. LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS .- On the 19th of May,

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—On the 19th of May, 1658, the General Cout at Eeston, granted the petition of about twenty persons from Wobern and Concord, "to erect a new plantation on Merrimack river near the Paythaket, plag on the other (seat) side of Concord river"—which they describe as "a very comfortable place to accommodate a company of God's people upon; that may with God's bleasing nod assistance, live comfertably upon, and de gord in that place for church and commonwealth." This grant was the foundation of the city of Lovell, Massachusetts.

Deviators, and Deviators.—The Frederickshurer

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—The Fredericksburg News is informed, on reliable authority, that on Sanday last, at the White Oak Church, in Stanford county, Vizzi-nia, after the religious services, Governor Smith, the democratic candidate for Congress, being other on, ad-cressed the congregation which was there a sambled.